

**Montana: 2002 School Health Profiles  
Fact Sheet**

QUESTIONNAIRE TOPICS	All States*		Montana
Health Education	Median	Range	%
Percent of schools that <b>require health education</b> for students in any of grades 6-12	92.3	32.7 – 100.0	95.2
Percent of schools that <b>have someone coordinate health education</b>	94.8	83.9 – 98.0	97.0
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher has <b>professional preparation in health education or in health education and physical education combined</b>	59.4	15.2 – 87.9	65.6
Physical Education (PE) and Physical Activity			
Percent of schools that <b>require PE</b> for students in any of grades 6-12	98.2	47.7 – 100.0	100.0
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach physical activity and fitness</b>	98.6	94.9 – 100.0	99.5
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach about developing an individualized physical activity plan</b>	64.8	44.2 – 80.1	69.4
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher <b>received staff development during the past 2 years on physical activity and fitness</b>	40.5	29.7 – 67.3	46.6
Percent of schools in which a newly hired PE teacher or specialist is <b>required to be certified, licensed, or endorsed by the state in PE</b>	96.8	41.1 – 100.0	94.4
Percent of schools where students <b>could not be exempted from taking required PE</b> for being enrolled in other courses and for participating in school sports, other school activities, and community sports activities	85.6	11.5 – 97.9	97.9
Percent of schools that <b>offer students intramural activities or physical activity clubs</b>	65.7	37.8 – 92.7	58.1
Among schools that offer intramural activities or physical activity clubs, percent that <b>provide transportation home for students</b> who participate in after-school intramural activities or physical activity clubs	32.3	4.8 – 66.6	9.7
Nutrition and Food Service			
Among schools that serve lunch to students, percent where students usually have <b>20 minutes or more to eat lunch</b> once they are seated	79.5	61.2 – 92.0	78.6
Among schools in which students can purchase foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which <b>fruits or vegetables</b> are available for purchase	37.5	15.5 – 61.4	19.8
Among schools in which students can purchase foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which <b>100% fruit juice</b> is available for purchase	79.3	51.5 – 91.2	80.2
Among schools in which students can purchase foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which <b>bottled water</b> is available for purchase	89.5	62.5 – 97.7	82.8
Among schools in which students can purchase foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent that do not allow students to <b>purchase snack foods or beverages during school lunch periods</b>	26.8	5.0 – 83.1	20.0
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach nutrition and dietary behavior</b>	98.3	94.2 – 100.0	98.0
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher <b>received staff development during the past 2 years on nutrition and dietary behavior</b>	26.7	19.4 – 48.2	31.5
Tobacco Use Prevention			
Percent of schools that have an <b>ideal tobacco-use prevention policy</b> <sup>§</sup>	44.6	12.6 – 65.4	28.7
Percent of schools that provide <b>referrals to tobacco cessation programs</b> for faculty and staff	17.4	6.1 – 44.1	18.6
Percent of schools that <b>prohibit all tobacco advertising</b> <sup>¶</sup>	81.5	58.2 – 89.5	82.8
Percent of schools that <b>post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone</b>	59.9	39.2 – 78.8	61.3
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach tobacco use prevention</b>	99.1	96.5 – 100.0	98.1
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher <b>received staff development during the past 2 years on tobacco use prevention</b>	40.7	27.4 – 57.1	57.1

QUESTIONNAIRE TOPICS	All States <sup>*</sup>		Montana
	Median	Range	%
<b>HIV, STD, and Pregnancy Prevention</b>			
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach HIV prevention</b>	97.2	84.4 – 100.0	92.9
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach STD prevention</b>	93.5	75.3 – 97.7	82.0
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach pregnancy prevention</b>	84.5	67.1 – 95.3	72.5
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach abstinence as the most effective way to avoid HIV infection</b>	95.6	70.5 – 99.4	85.9
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach how to correctly use a condom</b>	40.4	7.8 – 65.5	32.7
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher <b>received staff development during the past 2 years on HIV prevention</b>	48.1	24.8 – 71.6	54.3
Percent of schools that adopted a written policy that <b>protects the rights of students and/or staff with HIV infection or AIDS</b>	67.8	32.5 – 90.3	70.9
Among schools with an HIV policy, percent whose policy <b>addresses attendance of students with HIV infection</b>	89.6	82.6 – 96.3	90.5
Among schools with an HIV policy, percent whose policy <b>addresses maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff</b>	98.5	94.3 – 100.0	97.7
<b>Asthma</b>			
Percent of schools that provide a <b>full-time registered nurse</b> , all day every day	41.2	1.4 – 98.0	10.9
Percent of schools that obtain and use an <b>Asthma Action Plan</b> for all students with asthma	56.4	26.8 – 79.7	31.6
Percent of schools that <b>educate school staff about asthma</b>	52.2	25.0 – 67.4	49.0
Percent of schools that <b>educate students with asthma about asthma management</b>	45.7	19.6 – 77.4	29.3
<b>Unintentional Injuries and Violence</b>			
Percent of schools that <b>require visitors to report to the main office or reception area upon arrival</b>	99.2	86.6 – 100.0	98.8
Percent of schools that <b>maintain a “closed campus”</b> where students are not allowed to leave school during the school day, including during lunchtime	81.8	35.3 – 98.7	39.5
Percent of schools that use staff or adult <b>volunteers to monitor school halls during and between classes</b>	86.9	63.6 – 94.9	86.3
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach accident or injury prevention</b>	89.5	77.0 – 97.3	88.0
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that <b>teach violence prevention</b>	85.2	78.7 – 96.0	82.6
Percent of schools that have a <b>written plan for responding to violence at school</b>	96.7	85.1 – 100.0	93.3
<b>School Health Councils</b>			
Percent of schools that have a <b>school-level or district-level school health committee or advisory group</b> that develops policies, coordinates activities, or seeks student and family involvement in programs that address health issues	47.2	18.9 – 77.6	26.8

<sup>\*</sup> Among states with weighted data, 32 states completed principals’ surveys, 27 states completed teachers’ surveys.

<sup>§</sup> An “ideal” tobacco-use policy prohibits all tobacco use by students, all school staff, and visitors on school property, in school vehicles, and at school-sponsored functions away from school property.

<sup>¶</sup> Tobacco advertisements are prohibited in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, in school publications, through sponsorship of school events, and students are prohibited from wearing tobacco brand-name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters.

Revised: August 12, 2004